

CHINA



MAIL.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876.

日五廿月二十年亥乙

Price, \$24 per annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GORON, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORON, 121, Holborn Viaduct. E. C. JAMES, HANLEY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. JAMES, HANLEY & CO., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAIR & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy. GILLES & CO., Foochow. HEDDER & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manila. G. HEINRICH & CO., Macao. L. A. DE GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 20TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 Francs. 8 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 Francs. 2 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELMOS, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.
J. F. CORDON, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.
Shanghai, EVER CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Overdrafts granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 12, 1875.

NOW READY.

PENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. REEVE. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION. In three Lectures. By Dr. B. J. REEVE. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane Crawford & Co., Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuratione.
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. OTTO GRABE has been admitted a Partner in our firm from 1st January, 1876.
E. MEYER & Co.
Tientsin, January 1876. fcl8

NOTICE.

MR. CARL KREBS has been duly authorized to sign our firm per procuratione from this date.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1876. fcl8

NOTICE.

WE have established branches of our firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

HAVING resigned my situation in the YUEN FAT HONG, I have this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of SUN GREIG & Co.
O. SUN GREIG.
Hongkong, November 11, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is this day dissolved by effusion of time; either partner is authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.
THORNE BROTHERS & Co.
Dec. 31, 1875.

WITH reference to the above, the Business of the late firm of Thorne Brothers & Co. will be conducted in future by the Undersigned, under the style of MAITLAND & Co., and Mr JOHN G. FURDON is authorized to sign the firm.
J. A. MAITLAND.
Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement, our firm at Shanghai is temporarily closed from this date; its outstanding business will be attended to by Mr. JOHN G. FURDON, to whom all communications should be addressed.
Our firm and business at Hongkong, Foochow, and Canton, will be carried on as heretofore, the interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. FURDON remaining therein unchanged.
PURDON & Co.
China, Jan. 1, 1876. fcl0

Intimations.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 59.

CHINA SEA.

TAROW DISTRICT.

FISHER ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, PISCADORES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new Light on the S. W. extremity of Fisher Island near Lintah Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 20th December. The new Tower has been erected near the old stone one which has since been removed.
The illuminating apparatus is fixed Dioptric, of the Fourth Order, showing a white light visible all round except where obscured by the islands.
The Light is elevated 205 feet above the level of the sea, and, in clear weather, it should be visible at a distance of 19 nautical miles.
The Tower is round, of iron, 40 feet high, with a total height from its base to the lantern of 88 feet.
The Tower is painted black, and the dwellings and boundary wall will be painted white.
Approximate position:—
Latitude, N. 23° 32' 58".
Longitude, E. 119° 23' 7".
By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
DAVID M. HENDERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.
Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Admiralty, December 30, 1875. fcl8

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the City Hall, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.
Hongkong, December 31, 1875. fcl24

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th day of January, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.
Hongkong, December 31, 1875. fcl24

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 17th FEBRUARY next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER 1875, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, January 17, 1876. fcl7

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th FEBRUARY next, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, January 17, 1876. fcl7

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT requests those of his Friends and Patrons with unfinished work, and those requiring his services, to call at their earliest convenience, as he expects to be absent from the Colony professionally after the 1st of February until further notice.
Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on the 1st February next, after which date no further transfer of Shares will be made.
ADOLF ANDRE, Liquidator.
F. D. SASSOON, Liquidator.
Hongkong, January 10, 1876. fcl81

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Post of Secretary, being about to become vacant, Applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received up to the 25th instant. Salary \$1,500 per annum.
Hongkong, January 13, 1876.

Entertainments.

BURRA KHUBBER.

PUNDIT DAVEE KARBEN, B.A.S.S., ORIGINAL BENGALIE BAZOO, GRADUATE OF VERNACULAR COLLEGE.

RADHA BANAR, CALCUTTA, Professor of Blackings, Dak Ghazies, Mystery of Box, Et genious of hock in homo and Multum in parvo, (Language of Latin Races), Will shortly again appear, and have honour of making Exhibition of Wonderful Feet in Singing of the Voles, JOKATIVES OF ORIGINAL VIRTUE, CHAUCHING OF THE BRAIN, DANCING OF PRDIAL EXTREMITIES, MANIPULATION OF OS BOVINUS, AND AMALGAMATION OF SERIOUS LUDICROUSNESS.

For which your humble Petitioner will ever more pray.

For Sale.

TAKASIMA COILLERY.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. LARGE, HANDPICKED, Double-screamed at \$8 per Ton. SMALL, at \$6 per Ton.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road and of East Point, Hongkong, December 8, 1875.

FOR SALE.

BAHREY'S PATENT COMPOSITION PAINT, For Ships' Bottoms.
Sole Agents for China, F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL. A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.
BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATYAS.
Price: \$3.
Shanghai, KIELY & Co.
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. ULYSSES, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 26th instant, for shipment per *Menelaus*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 20, 1876. fcl26

BRITISH BARK COLDSTREAM, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 13, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP GRYFE, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 30, 1875.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Bark "LEIS" WEND, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by Wm. FURSTAU & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 4, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
S. S. ANADYR.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Gony," from London, in connection with the above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from MONDAY, the 27th January, Noon.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 p.m. This Day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
O. BERTHELAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, January 10, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 20th instant, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
The Schooner Yacht
"LOITERER,"

44½ Tons, as she now lies at anchor at her Moorings in this harbour (off the Parade Ground).
The Vessel can be inspected, and Particulars of her Inventory, &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.
Afterwards, at the same time and place,—
The MOORINGS, &c., will be Sold in one lot.

And,
One Screw MOORING, of 10 owt. screwed down, 3 fathoms, with 15 fms. 2 in. Chain Bridle, Swivel and Buoy, situated off the Messageries Maritimes Office.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1876. fcl29



MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th February, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Stanley Barracks,

IN LOTS,

The Materials of the Buildings situated on the Military Cantonment, as they now stand, with the exception of the foundations and retaining walls.
The purchasers will be required to clear and remove from the ground the rubbish on each lot.
The lots may now be viewed, and full particulars obtained, on application at the Control Reserve Stores, Queen's Road, East, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. C. R. SHERVINGTON, Lieut. Colonel, Assistant Controller.

Control Office, Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1876. fcl9

N. B.—For the convenience of intending purchasers, a Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf, on the morning of the Sale, at 10 o'clock, for Stanley.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, \$16 per case (1 dozen.) Pints, \$16 " " (2 ") 5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY. \$12 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1875. fcl

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA. The Spanish Steamship "LEITE,"

Captain ZUBIARQUE, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.
Hongkong, January 19, 1876. fcl22

STEAM TO BANGKOK. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "ADEIA"

will leave for the above place at Noon on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 20, 1876. fcl22

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI. Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "MENELAUS" will be despatched on or about the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, January 20, 1876. fcl29

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS"

Captain "BURNIS" will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPHAM & Co.
Hongkong, January 19, 1876. fcl23

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI. Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "ULYSSES" will be despatched on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, January 20, 1876. fcl23

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "SARAFEDON"

will be despatched on or about the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, January 15, 1876. fcl24

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "CHALOPS"

expected here about the 22nd instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 19, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "MALACCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the "Triton" with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 7, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. (Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI & HIOGO.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "GUILDEN" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 7, 1876.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "ORANGE LEE"

of 605 Tons Register, Captain T. LINDY, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 10, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK. The new A 1 American Bark "CAFFERA"

of 400 Tons Register, Captain CHAS. S. REXFORD, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, December 9, 1875.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. (Calling at Adelaide if sufficient inducement offers.)

The A 1 British Bark "NOVELTY"

LINMAR, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 7, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Bark "ARGENTINY"

of 3200 Tons Register, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 27, 1875.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The British Ship "CAROLUS MAGNUS"

T. MILES, Master, of 1,475 Tons Register.

Apply to WILKES & Co.
Hongkong, January 20, 1876.

For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after **TUESDAY** Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices, consisting of:—
Winter Costumes and Polonaises.
Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.
Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.
Wool Plaids and Flannels.
Silks and Poplins.
Wool Shawls and Cloaks.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
Fancy Wool Goods.
Lace and Linen Sets.
Scarves and Sashes.
Boys' Suits.
Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

NOW READY.

PRICE \$6.00.

初學階
初學階

HANDBOOK

THE CANTON VOCABULARY
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for domestic and business purposes.
By **N. B. DENNIS, Ph. D.**

This Work has been approved as a text-book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.

For Sale at the

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong,

14th November, 1874.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "**CHINKIANG**"
J. Hoag, Master, will be dispatched for the above Ports, **TO-MORROW**, the 22nd Instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **SIEMSEN & Co.**
Hongkong, January 21, 1876. ja22

FOR NEW YORK.

The A. I. American Bank "**CRUSADER**,"
FRED. GORHAM, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to **VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**
Hongkong, January 21, 1876.

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, the undermentioned Banks will close on **WEDNESDAY**, the 26th Inst.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
C. MORLAND KERR, Actg. Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,"
H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,"
THOMAS FORREST, Actg. Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"
CHAS. DE GUIGNE, Manager.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,"
JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.,"
R. H. SANDEMAN, Actg. Manager.
Hongkong, January 21, 1876. ja26

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.
At 10.00.

BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th January, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **AMAZON**, Commandant **CHAMBERLAIN**, with **MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO**, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Massellia, and accepted in transit through Massellia for the principal ports of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., and parcels until 3 p.m., on the 28th January, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, January 21, 1876. ja27

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

O. BERTRAND,

Principal Agent.

Ex Donnai, July 2, 1874.

FD 1/35 35 cases Beer.

Ex Iravaddy, November 22, 1875.

AB No. 5 1 case Merchandise.

Ex Anadyr, January 16, 1876.

VH & Co. 9507 1 case Merchandise.

MV (in diamond) 100 bales Cotton.

OEP (in diamond) 50 bales Cotton.

TO (in diamond) 90 bales Cotton.

ONJ (in diamond) 50 bales Cotton.

NV (in diamond) 75 bales Cotton.

HM 100 bales Cotton.

Hongkong, January 21, 1876.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20, Feiga, from Whampoa.
Jan. 21, Chinkiang, from Canton.
Jan. 21, Amoy, British steamer, 814, Doreen, Shanghai Jan. 16, Swatow 20, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

Jan. 21, Signal, American barque, 490, Whitney, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Nov. 15, Coal—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Jan. 21, Fano, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20, Rajah, for Swatow.
21, Huiyong, for Swatow.
21, M.S. Loring, for a cruise.
21, Amoy, for Canton.
21, Soetie, for Takao.
21, Maharajah, for Bangkok.
21, Houwang, for Shanghai.
21, Pardo, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Caprera, for New York.
Forcades de la Roquette, for Bangkok.
Genevieve, for Rangoon.
Lunaillo, for Nagasaki.
Chinkiang, for Amoy, Ningpo and S'hal.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Signal, Mr F. de Pola.
Per Amoy, 2 cabin and 41 Chinese.
DEPARTED.—Per Huiyong, for Swatow, Mr B. E. Emanuel.
Per Rajah, 20 Chinese.
Per Houwang, 80 Chinese.
Per Pardo, 32 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Amoy* reports: had moderate monsoon and fine weather.
The American barque *Signal* reports: light contrary winds and calms to Equator, which was reached on 23rd Dec., through the China Seas heavy N.E. gales, within 60 miles of Hongkong, when experienced light winds and hazy weather.

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is given in the *London & China Express*, dated December 9:—
DEPARTURES.
Oct. 22, Portland, from Portland O. to Hongkong.
Nov. 15, Tassan, from New York to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Assens, from Antwerp to China.
Nov. 24, Candace, from Hamburg to Yokohama.

Nov. 25, Benledi (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Nov. 25, Cheops (str.), from Plymouth to Shanghai.
Nov. 26, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.
Nov. 26, Annie Fish, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 27, Tamessa, from London to Yokohama.
Nov. 27, Jylland, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Dec. 1, Oceanus, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 1, Armanella, from Cardiff to Yokohama.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Bengal Lord of the Isles.
Oxfordshire Crouse.

Sailing Vessels.
M. A. Dixon Ziba.
Forward Ho. Nestor.
Echo Evelyn.

At Liverpool.
Stentor (str.) Menelaus (str.)
Diomed (str.)

At Glasgow.
Duart Bay.

CARGOES.

Per *Kashgar*, Shanghai to England, 882 bales Silk and 74 bales Waste Silk; to Continent, 283 bales Silk; to America, 19 bales Silk and 478 half-chests Tea. Yokohama to England, 8 bales Silk; to Continent, 24 bales Silk. Hongkong to London, 78 bales Silk and 33 cases Silk Piece Goods; to Continent, 18 bales Silk.

Per *Rajah*, for Swatow, 8 chests Patna Opium, 1,000 bags Rice, 400 bundles Rod-iron, and Merchandise.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY, NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—
Per *CHINKIANG*, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 22nd Inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *ADRIA*, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 22nd Inst.

For MANILA.—
Per *LEYTE*, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 22nd Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & HOUGHOW.—
Per *DOUGLAS*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd Inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *RAJANATHANUHA*, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, the 24th Inst.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE FAMOR PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *AMAZON* will be despatched on **THURSDAY**, the 27th January, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via Massellia to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Australia, and New Zealand, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 26th Jan.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 27th Jan.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
(11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 18, 1876. ja27

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *ORLYON* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on **THURSDAY**, the 3rd February.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 2nd Feb.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 3rd Feb.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage until

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m. Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1876. ja28

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *GALLIO* will be despatched on **THURSDAY**, the 3rd February, at 8 p.m. with the Mails for Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the receipt of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 p.m.

Letters may be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The preparation of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama, and the United States must be super-scribed per *Gallio*; and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be super-scribed "via San Francisco."

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, Jan. 18, 1876. ja28

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, Jan. 23:—
Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Ulysses leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

MONDAY, Jan. 24:—
3 p.m.—Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, at the City Hall.

Sarpedon leaves for London on or about this date.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25:—
Shipping Orders regarding Optional Cargo ex *Ulysses* for shipment per *Menelaus* must be obtained from the Agents not later than this date.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26:—
Local Banks close for public business.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

8.30 p.m.—Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, at Hongkong Hotel Building.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29:—
Noon.—Sale of the Schooner Yacht *Lothar* off the Parade Ground.

Menelaus leaves for Shanghai on or about this date.

SUNDAY, Jan. 30:—
Claims against the Estates of Seth Aviet, Seth Johannes Christian Bohsein, Von Tece, Henry Stroud, Ahyoong, George Munro, Daniel Norton, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1:—
The Transfer Books of the Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong Limited, in Liquidation, will be closed from this date.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Gallio* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Transfer Books of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, closed from this date to 17th February, inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8:—
3 p.m.—Sale of Building Materials of Military Cantonment, at Stanley Barracks.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

11 a.m.—*Lays* leaves for Manila.
Noon.—*Adria* leaves for Bangkok.

Noon.—*Chinkiang* leaves for Ningpo and Shanghai.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UNTIL further notice (to reduce stock) our Prices for Carte de Visite

Portraits will be as follows:—
On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, \$2.00 a dozen, for cash paid at time of sitting only.

On Thursdays and Fridays
The first dozen, \$4.00
Extra quantities, per dozen, \$2.00
Copies of Negatives in stock, per dozen, \$2.00

FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.,
H. EVERITT.

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)

N.B.—Mr EVERITT obtained the certificate of merit at the Dublin Exhibition 1862.
Hongkong, October 30, 1875. ja20

The publication of this issue commenced at 6.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1876.

THE LOST CONTINENT.*

We have somewhat unduly delayed noticing a work which has excited some attention both at home and abroad, but the interest in the subject it deals with is too extended to make a few weeks' delay a matter of much moment. Under this somewhat singular title, Mr Joseph Cooper—who is, we believe, known as a prominent member of the Anti-Slavery Society—last year published a work which professed to give an account of the Slave Trade throughout the world as it actually existed in the year 1875.

The "lost continent" is of course Africa, and to tell the truth the title is the worst portion of Mr Cooper's work. It exposes in a very plain-spoken manner the wrongs to which, despite the sacrifices made by England and America to free the negro, and the willing or unwilling concurrence in a similar course evinced by other powers, our dark-skinned brother is still subject. Did the work however deal only with this topic, its appeal to Colonial residents would be rather general than particular. But at least half the volume concerns residents in India, Australia and China. Out of fifteen chapters, seven deal specifically with contract emigration to Peru, Cuba, the British West Indies, Surinam and Queensland. It therefore claims a reference which might scarcely be accorded to a discussion affecting only our action on the Coast of Africa, and for this reason its title is somewhat misleading.

We shall confine our comments to those portions dealing more especially with Chinese labour.

That this reference to what the author justly terms a disguised Slave Trade increases the value of his work must be conceded, though we cannot help remarking that, like the Society of which he is a member, he has reserved his attack upon abuses which lasted well nigh thirty years until others had fought the battle of abolition and won—not indeed praise or thanks—but the points they strove for, at some cost to themselves.

Mr Cooper's work is in this respect therefore valuable rather as a record of once-existing facts, than as a contribution to a much-needed reform. But on the other hand it afforded gratifying proof that those who worked, when the Anti-Slavery Society thought effort unnecessary, and reserved all its sympathies for the negro, while the Chinaman was yet more worthy of them did not overstate their case. Rightly enough Mr Cooper opens his remarks on Asiatic emigration by attacking the contract system. We need not here quote what he says about the Cuban traffic, which is simply a condensed résumé of remarks which appeared in these and contemporary columns for many years previous to the abolition of the *Manoa* trade. But he tells us something new in stating that in the French Colonial possessions "Coolies are marketable property and have no such thing as efficient protection." In Réunion, according to a Parliamentary blue book, there were in 1871, 28,788 cases of punishment out of a population of 180,000; 70 per cent. of those punished being coolies. Cayenne, Guadeloupe, and Martinique are described as extending little better treatment to their labourers. But Mr Cooper does not spare the lash as regards ourselves. He considers that the Report on the condition of Coolies in Mauritius proves that "cruelty and oppression have been rife." He describes our West Indian immigration system as "mixed

up with fraud in its origin and force in its working." The first part of this statement we cannot admit. No one acquainted with the way in which the West Indian immigration agency was conducted, primarily under Mr Austin and latterly under Mr Sampson, will confirm the assertion that any fraud whatever was employed in obtaining emigrants. So careful indeed was the last-named gentleman that he almost fell under a suspicion of lukewarmness in not obtaining more coolies for the planters. It is a pity that Mr Cooper's zeal should here have outrun his discretion.

The Chapter on Peruvian immigration seems to be in the main correct. After detailing the gross abuses which prevailed, he says, "It is stated that the Peruvian Government has decided to take the immigration system into its own hands. This as far as it goes may be successful, but it does not touch the main objections to the system. The immigrant enters the country in bonds, can neither choose his master nor his employment, and is bought and sold at the market price." We are not concerned to defend the barbarities which occurred and against which for many a long year we and others vainly protested. But it is scarcely creditable to Mr Cooper that he should suppress all mention of the Treaty negotiated in 1874, which expressly abolishes the contract system of engaging Chinese and so meets this objection. Very likely he was ignorant of the existence of any such treaty, although its text has been published in most of the China papers. But it seems to us that a writer who seeks to "awaken the conscience of the world" should make himself acquainted with existing facts before putting pen to paper. Mr Cooper might have expressed his entire disbelief in the beneficial results of the new treaty and convention, but he was at least bound to notice their existence, and to admit that a new experiment was about to be tried. We must make a similar complaint as regards his observations on Fiji. He seems to be unaware that very strong measures, duly reported in the Australian journals at the time, were taken early last year to effectually stamp out the practice of kidnapping. No mention is made of the notorious *Carl* trial, after which a kidnapper suffered the due penalty of his crimes. Mr Cooper in fact seems to have collected his data in 1873, and (when reform had been forced on the authorities) published them two years later. This is hardly fair.

We would not be understood as not having a hearty sympathy with Mr Cooper's opinions. On the contrary, he deserves all credit for them, but he should have taken more care not to leave open an obvious retort to those against whom he is inveighing. With his comments on Cuba, we can fully agree. No effort even has yet been made by the authorities of that island to abolish the horrible system prevailing, and Spain herself is powerless to do anything. Mr Cooper asks how Great Britain can remain any longer indifferent to the state of Cuba in this respect. But what would he have us do? We can only interfere effectively by the use of force. It is all very well to say, as he says, that we should have the friendly aid and sympathy of all other civilized countries. But is it our plain duty to interfere? It seems to us that our duty lies in urging China to take proper measures for the protection of her own subjects, exercising as much moral influence as possible in her behalf. It was different with the negro. He owned allegiance to no central Government holding treaty relations with other powers, and able, however feebly, to claim international consideration. If Mr Cooper's work tends to aid in strengthening Western sympathy with Chinese efforts on behalf of the coolies, it will have served a useful purpose. But further than this we do not think either our own or any other Government can go.

The confirmation of Mr Geo. F. Seward as Minister for the United States to Peking is a gratifying fact, and it may have deeper results than the efficient conduct of American business at the capital of China. There is, as a rule, a woeful want of interest in Chinese matters in the United States. Nor is this merely negative. Much of the ill-feeling regarding the Chinese who have emigrated to California and other parts of the country arises from the gross ignorance which prevails even amongst a majority of the educated classes of Americans respecting China and its people. So long as the mission to Peking was looked upon as a sinecure reward for an eminent journalist or politician, whose claims were thus disposed of, no very great interest was felt in his doings. But it may be otherwise now that a better known man has succeeded to the vacant post. It may confidently be said that all Americans who know anything about China know something of Mr Seward. He has had by service and connection some appreciable influence on the mind of the Home Government, and is the sort of man to make his influence felt. With such a man at Peking, anxious to see his fellow-countrymen better acquainted with what is good in China and her people, it is possible that the angry wave of feeling which almost threatens the expulsion of the Chinese from California may be arrested if not turned. Mr Seward does not labour under the suspicion of being either a missionary or a bookworm. He is reputed to be a hard-headed man; anything but blind to native defects, but animated by a feeling of impartiality, which renders him the best selection that could have been made. The character he has

up with fraud in its origin and force in its working.

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enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the woman Tam Ah-shun, went over to Kowloon to-day, to examine the spot where the body was found, and a plan of the locality is to be made, so that a better understanding of the evidence may be arrived at.

At the gate of the Government Central School buildings, an official notification is posted up, couched in Chinese, informing the parents of boys on the roll of the school that the Chinese Government wishes to select thirty scholars of the Central School for employment in connection with the Foochow Arsenal. Parents desirous of having their boys included in the list to be forwarded to the Chinese Government for selection of candidates, are requested to send an application to that effect to the Head-master of the Central School in the course of the first week after the China New Year.

Mr Justice Snowden sat for a short time to-day in the Summary Jurisdiction Court to dispose of two or three Chinese cases. In the case of Wong Shun and Woo Yune Shing and another for \$116.53, Mr Sharp appeared for the plaintiff and obtained judgment against the defendants. The debt, in fact, was admitted, but the only question was whether the second defendant was a partner or not. It was conclusively proved by the agreement of partnership that he was a partner and liable for the sum claimed. Judgment was accordingly given against both the defendants.

No. 3 of the *Amoy Waffles Bimonthly* has just come to hand. It certainly takes the criticisms passed on its first appearance very good humouredly, reminding a Northern critic that Waffles has as good a right to have a "Bimonthly" as Shanghai has to have a "Celestial Empire," and rather turns the joke against the latter. Of course Waffles's jokes are exclusively local, and we cannot do full justice to their value. But we may say that a spirit of very harmless fun appears to pervade them, and that if not very keen they are not offensive. The illustrations seem very fair, and the advertisements evidently hit off local peculiarities.

In the Summary Court to-day, Mr. Toller made an application on behalf of a Mr. Moran, an officer in the employ of the Chinese Customs, for the suit which was brought against the steamer *Namoa* to be heard at an early day, earlier than that prescribed by the rule of the Court. The action was brought to recover damages against the owners of the ship for alleged neglect on their part. It appeared that the hatch of a hold was left open one night, and there was no light to show that fact. The plaintiff therefore fell into the hold and received severe personal injuries. Negotiations had been carried on between the plaintiff and the owners of the ship on the question of damages, which had failed, hence the action. The reason Mr. Toller gave for his application was that the plaintiff had to return to his duties very soon. Mr. Justice Snowden ordered the summons to be made returnable on Tuesday next.

We have received the following information from Mr. Squier, Superintendent of the Eastern Extension telegraph Co., regarding telegraphic communication with Europe:—

Notice was received this morning that the Tehran line having been restored, messages to and from Europe are now transmitted by that route in preference to the Turkish, which has been the only route available for some days past.

It is hoped that the Red Sea cable will be repaired shortly, but until the Suez route is again open, messages are likely to meet with delay owing to the frequent interruptions to the land wires via Tehran and Turkey respectively.

It has been stated already that this Company proposes duplicating their cable between Penang and India, and information has now been received that it is the intention of the Eastern Telegraph Coy. to duplicate their cables between Suez, Aden and Bombay.

The Shinto priests of Japan are holding conversations to discuss how they can best adopt the tactics of foreign missionaries to obtain converts. Like the movement we some time since noticed at Canton, this is a sure proof of missionary success.

It is astonishing how long a time it takes to make people at a distance understand the actual state of affairs in China. Thus a recent issue of the New York *Christian Union* (Henry Ward Beecher's paper) has the following:—"The Chinese Foreign Office has issued a proclamation explaining the rights of Christians under the treaties. From this it appears that foreigners may without molestation occupy houses and chapels anywhere in the Celestial Kingdom, that contributions are not to be levied upon them, and that the term 'barbarian,' which has heretofore been the lawful title of a foreigner, has no longer any legal significance. These new regulations will be of great service to the missionaries." We should think they would. It's a great comfort to know that being called a barbarian has no longer any "legal" significance.

The latest American papers are full of the death of Mr. W. B. Astor, who enjoyed the reputation of being the richest man in the United States. The New York journals assess the value of his estate at one hundred millions of dollars, but their San Francisco contemporaries aver that it will not realize over twenty or thirty millions. He died at the age of 83, so that in two things, health and wealth, he was certainly fortunate. He is said also to have been most judiciously charitable.

The Curator of the City Hall Museum requests us to publish the following:—

Many residents having of late kindly forwarded specimens of birds to the Museum for mounting which have unfortunately had to be rejected on account of their condition, a few hints to those who are willing to add the collection may be useful.

(1.) As a rule very few of the more delicately feathered birds can be satisfactorily preserved if dead more than 24 hours. The moment decomposition has attacked the skin, the feathers fall out on the slightest handling. The skins of large birds, such as geese, ducks, teal, partridge, pheasant, &c. are less soon affected, but 36 hours is here the average limit within which they should be prepared. In summer of course they last for a much shorter period.

(2.) Severe injury to the skin of the neck by gunshot wounds, &c. generally renders a specimen useless. In most other parts of the body wounds can be concealed in mounting.

(3.) The handiest rough preservative for sportmen is charcoal dust plentifully dusted on to the skin between the feathers, especially at the thighs and tail, at which points decomposition is usually first visible.

(4.) The name of the bird in English and (if known) in Chinese, should if possible, be sent, together with the name of the donor and date killed, written on a label attached to the legs or bill.

(5.) Birds intended for preservation should not be suspended by the bill but by the legs. The former method often stretches the neck, and increases the difficulty of mounting.

(6.) It is very desirable to stuff the throat and nostrils of a specimen with tow or cotton or some similar substance directly a bird is killed, to prevent blood from staining the plumage; a small quantity should also be wound round the bill. Sportmen of course cannot be expected to do this as a rule, but those who desire to do their best for the collection might bear the hint in mind.

The Curator will be glad to give any one the fullest information regarding the preservation of skins, &c. Skins intended to be sent home should never be mounted or even sewn up, a slight stuffing of soft cotton properly prepared being amply sufficient. The Museum assistant will prepare skins in this way for gentlemen who contribute specimens to the collection so far as his time permits. Finally, it is desirable that all specimens be sent to the Museum early in the day when practicable.

HONGKONG CANTON AND MAUPO STRAITS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Report of the Board of Directors to the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the City Hall, on 24th inst.:

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders their report upon the affairs of the Company for the half-year ending December 31st, 1875.

The Accounts herewith presented show that, after paying running expenses, ordinary repairs, premia of Insurance, salaries and all other outgoings, there remains, including \$11,107.49 brought forward from last account, a net profit of \$68,949.92; from which the sum of \$20,000 has to be set aside to pay for the repairs on the *Kiu Kiang*, lately completed. Of the balance, the Directors recommend the distribution of a dividend of 4 per cent. on the paid-up capital, which will absorb \$24,000, and to devote \$2,500 to their own remuneration, carrying forward \$22,449.92 to new account. If this appropriation be confirmed, the dividend for 1875 will amount to 10 per cent.

The earnings of the steamers during the period under review show a falling off, as compared with those of the same period last year. This is owing to the competition against which the Company has had to contend on two of the routes run over by the steamers. The subsidy to Mr. Kwok Ah-chong was stopped as soon as opposition was started against the Company.

The new *Sir. White Cloud* commenced running on the 30th September, and has proved a good boat. The *Kiu Kiang* has been overhauled and thoroughly renovated, and the Company's steamers generally are in a satisfactory condition.

No change has taken place in the Direction of the Company. Messrs R. Descon and A. MacG. Heaton are absent from the Board on leave.

The Accounts have been audited by Messrs A. N. Blakeman and H. Smith. These Gentlemen retire, but Mr. H. Smith offers for re-election. There has been no application in accordance with the terms of the Articles of Association for the post of auditor vacated by Mr. Blakeman.

A. ANDER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th January 1876.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the Report of the Directors to be presented at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Company's Hotel, on Friday, the 26th January, 1876:—

In accordance with Section 53 of the Articles of Association, the Directors have again to submit to you their Half-Yearly Report with Statement of Assets and Liabilities and abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the six months ending 31st December, 1875.

has been paid off during the period under review, leaving this account with a balance of \$73,000.

It is gratifying to the Directors to be able to inform the Shareholders that, in accordance with the agreement, they have concluded a new arrangement for the loan of the lower rate of interest than that paid hitherto.

Directors.—According to Section 52 of the Articles of Association two of the Directors, Messrs E. R. Boffin and C. P. Chang, retire but are eligible for re-election. Auditors.—Messrs H. Smith and A. E. Vacher, the retiring Auditors, are recommended by the Board for re-election.

A. ANDER, Chairman.

INQUEST.—MURDER AT KOWLOON.

(Continued from yesterday.)

Pasgo De Souza, one of the watchmen at the docks, was sworn:—On the night of the 17th I was on duty from 6 to 12 p.m. I do not know anything particular happening that night. Areno was also on duty; he was at the beach about 70 paces from me. I heard no noise, no outcry of any kind. I have seen the husband of the deceased.

Wong Achow was here called in and identified him as the man who struck the deceased with a club. He did not pursue them, nor did he say anything. The son was present at the time.

P. C. Fraser, No. 24, stated as follows:—I was on duty on the morning of the 18th instant. I saw a crowd near the Sowkwan steam launch jetty. I went there and found a track of blood. I then went down to the house of the deceased, and saw her lying in front of the door. The body had been brought from the beach to the spot where I found it. I examined the body and found a wound on the scalp and a wound on the cheek. I went back to the Station to get assistance, and had the body removed. When I returned, the son of the deceased took me to the place where the body was first found and handed me a stick. There were blood stains on the ground and other marks to indicate that the body had been dragged from near a pile of wood to the beach. There was a quantity of blood on the sand near the pile of wood, but there was no blood on the beach. It was dragged in a straight line to the beach. There was a quantity of blood on the sand near the pile of wood, but there was no blood on the beach. It was dragged in a straight line to the beach. There were marks shewing that the body had been lying there. After bringing the body to Hongkong, I was led to make further investigations. I found marks of blood on the pile of wood.

The enquiry was then adjourned till Monday next (24th) at 2 p.m. The affair, so far as the evidence developed, was embroiled with mystery, and the Coroner remarked that at present it was in a state of utter bewilderment.

DISCUSSING the relative progress of Romanism and Protestantism in Great Britain, "Ravenstein's Denominational Statistics" makes the following statement:—"There are now nearly a million Roman Catholics in England and Wales, and these are divided according to their nationality thus: English, 550,000; Irish, 242,500. This is one side of the subject; now look at the other. In 1801 the population of Great Britain and Ireland was about fifteen millions and three quarters, of whom four millions and a quarter were Roman Catholics, or twenty-seven per cent. of the whole population. Now, the population is nearly thirty-one millions and a half, of whom little more than five millions and a half are Roman Catholics, or only eighteen per cent. of the whole population. In other words, while the Roman Catholics have increased at the rate of twenty-eight per cent., the Protestants have increased at the rate of one hundred and twenty per cent. Protestantism has therefore been advancing nearly five times faster than Romanism since the beginning of the present century."

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Charles May.)

21st January, 1876.

LARCENY.

Li Fook Kio, a married woman, was charged with stealing a pair of gold earrings, the property of another married woman. The prosecutrix was sending her servant out with a pair of earrings to a woman who wanted the loan of them. The servant accidentally dropped them in the street, and they were picked up by the defendant, who refused to return them. When taken into custody, one earring alone was found on her person, the other was picked up, she said, by an old man, but she failed to point him out. Six weeks' hard labour.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE.

George Johnson, a chief officer now boarding at the Sailor's Home, was again brought up to answer the charge of maliciously destroying five pictures belonging to a man named Clarke. The defendant said he was exceedingly sorry for what he had done, and he should not have done it only that he had some drink in him. Mr. Russell ordered the defendant to pay \$20 arrears, or one month's imprisonment, and also to go to goal for 14 days.

THE "NABOB'S MAJESTY" AGAIN.

Stuart George, a seaman on board the *St. Charles Magnus*, summoned one John Kelly, a seaman on board the same ship, for an assault. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that he sold some clothes to the defendant, the value of which was to be paid on arrival here. But the defendant had been discharged and would not pay the amount. When asked

to pay, he said he would fight the complainant. Subsequently the defendant carried his threat into execution. The defendant stated that the complainant struck him first and challenged him to fight. Mr. May ordered both to give security to keep the peace for one month.

China.

CHINESE.

Messrs. Spencer & Wolff write on the 11th January:—Since our last report a fair business has been conducted at this port in Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths. There is a moderate demand, and prices continue to advance. We quote as follows:—Grey Shirtings: The enquiry is still for common and medium makes. 34-lbs. Green Lion are worth Tls. 1.09 a 1.70 per piece; Lion on Bale, Tls. 1.09 a 1.64 per piece; Red Pheasant, Tls. 1.08 a 1.70 per piece. T-Cloths: Silver Dragon, 7-lbs. Tls. 1.30 per piece; Slag, Tls. 1.29 a 1.29 per piece; 3-lbs. 3-lbs. Tls. 1.20 per piece. English Drills: Nothing doing. *Kandahood*: Good quality is worth Tls. 3.66 per piece, and is much wanted. *Makoa Opium*: New selling freely, at Tls. 440 a 442 per picul. Old, Tls. 430 a 438 per picul, almost nominal.

HANKOW.

From the want of more frequent communication with Shanghai, owing to the late holidays and low state of the river, we feel ourselves out of the world here; but by a steamer about a week since arrived Mde. Léonowa, who last night gave us her first concert at our little Theatre, and a rare treat it was; every one was delighted, and one gentleman, who has not been home for about 12 years, remarked that he almost fancied himself in London again. Mde. Léonowa is a first class singer with-out doubt, possessing a full, rich and highly educated voice, her low notes being especially good.

Snout to the depth of 64 inches fell on the night of the 4th, and still remains, though to-day there is some indication of a thaw. H. M. S. *Hart* endeavoured to reach the port, but finding at Hunter Island about 3 feet less water on the crossing than is necessary to float her, has returned to Kinkiang, until the river rises.

Messrs. Gordon Brothers' circular of the 5th January, says:—The import business of the past fortnight has been limited almost exclusively to Grey Shirtings, prices being the same as those ruling at the departure of last mail. Total sales amount to 4,500 pieces, against 6,550 pieces last year. Other imports continue difficult of sale. The market for Raw Cotton is very flat, and prices have receded to Tls. 13.80 a 14.20 per picul. Stock, 74,000 piculs.

News.

8th January.

Japan.

YOKO.

We regret to notice that the *Hogo* and *Onaka Herald* has been compelled to temporarily suspend its issue; it proposes to renew its acquaintance with its readers next spring should times speed the way. We hope after its hibernation that it will have a prosperous career. The *Hogo News* says:—"According to the most recent accounts from Yokohama it would seem that the Government has really decided upon a Korean campaign, the only unsettled point being the time at which it shall be undertaken. A good deal has been said about the wisdom or otherwise of the proceeding, and we believe we are tolerably safe in asserting the views held by foreigners in general on the subject to be that in the present state of the Japanese finances it is highly undesirable for her to get herself into a war which can be her only means of averting; that there has been no evidence published which can be considered sufficient to justify her in going to war with the Koreans at present; and that she is perfectly well aware of all this, but that home politics have forced a war with the Koreans upon her in order to avert worse another affair. The Samurais having allowed that she are clamorous again, and the Korean question is of course always ready to be raked up. We may be permitted incidentally to observe that the way the importance of this Korean question seems to wax and wane is not particularly satisfactory from the Western point of view, as the fluctuation seems to have been for some years past to a very great extent independent of what the Koreans may say or do. Foreigners do not quite know what amount of importance to attach to the recent firing by the Koreans on a Japanese gunboat. We have never been allowed to know exactly how far in the right or wrong the gunboat was when the Koreans interfered with her; and even had the Koreans been very much in the wrong, the punishment inflicted by the gunboat there and then was certainly sufficient to cause them to banish from their minds the expectation that that episode alone would have much effect on the relative positions of the two countries. We doubt the Japanese carry in their recollections a long string of grievances against the inhabitants of that inhospitable peninsula, but every year, month and day which has elapsed in inactivity has steadily weakened the Japanese claims; and if they were not bound by national honour to fight some time ago, they are certainly less bound now. It may be quite true that the Japanese have never wavered in this intention to send an expedition to the Corea on the first favourable opportunity, but if so, that system of dragging a grievance is far from an amiable trait in their national character, and the Japanese in their operations will not receive the sympathy awarded to quick resentment and the ready blow, even though the violence of the blow may be somewhat disproportionate to the magnitude of the offence. But seeing that hostilities have at last apparently been decided upon as a sort of salve for the wound, administered to Samurais pride by the way in which Shimadzu Saburo was recently permitted to discharge himself into a sultry retirement, attention will be more turned for the present upon the events of the immediate future than upon an investigation of the cause which has brought about the addition of this newest chapter of Japanese history. But this brings us into the domain of prophecy, and in these latter days nobody is required to venture far on their own guess ground. The Japanese appear to be urging on warlike preparations, but an expedition will hardly be done anything for three months yet. In anything like open stand-up fighting the Koreans will scarcely be any kind of match for the more modern weapons and organs.

tion of the Japanese, but we think nevertheless that the latter will find harder work upon their hands than they experienced when dealing with the savages of Formosa. Whatever happens over there, however, there is little doubt but that the army will come back with tolerably flying colours, as it will not be difficult to flatter such a vain people as the stay-at-home Japanese with some sort of show of success. One of the worst effects will be on the Japanese Treasury, which is certain to stagger very considerably under the drain. Another bad feature of these sort of cases is that unless Providence should so favour the Japanese Government as to kill off most of the leading spirits among the samurai, those troublesome gentry will be just as bad to deal with, if not worse, when they come back than before they went. These considerations are irrespective of any complications which may arise from the possible interference of China or any other Power, and the best thing that we can wish the Japanese Government is a short war, and well out of it. We have inspected a new railway carriage at the Kobe Station which has been built entirely in the Railway Works, with the exception of the wheels and axles, which is one of those long "bogies" carriages which have been introduced of late years both on American and English lines. This one is a Third Class carriage and is a little wider than those in ordinary use, giving accommodation for one person additional on each seat, and the length of the body—about 44 feet—allows of passengers being carried at a smallness of outlay on the Rolling Stock impossible in the old short-bodied carriages. One of the principal objections to making these long economical carriages used to be the danger that there necessarily was that the wheels, at least at one end and perhaps at both, would leave the rails when attempting to run round curves. To obviate this danger, the "bogies" system has been introduced, which simply means that the carriage proper is made without wheels and is then placed upon and carried by two small trucks, one at each end, with four wheels each, which small trucks are connected to the body of the carriage by an arrangement something similar to that to be seen in any ordinary four-wheeled road carriage by means of which facility in turning is obtained. The carriage under notice does not differ in construction from the ordinary "bogies" carriage, except by the addition—which will probably be found an improvement—of an extra india-rubber pad, which by taking the first dead weight off the carriage, will relieve the side springs. Hinko and Kiaki are the principal kinds of wood used, and the very handsome grain of the latter tells well in the panelling, though its tendency to crack may prove it in the course of experience to be inferior to teak for the kind of railway work. The workmanship of the whole thing leaves nothing apparently to be desired and reflects much credit upon Mr. Smith, the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent and the staff under him.

CHINESE OPINION OF SHOT-GUNS.

(*Virginia Chronicle*, Dec. 11.)

This morning Mayor Currie, accompanied by the Chief of Police, Officer Higbee and a *Chronicle* reporter, went down into Chinatown to have a little talk with Hop Woh and Sam Sing, the leaders of the companies between which the battle was fought the other night. The first visit was paid to Hop Woh's store, low down on Union street, an establishment well stocked with such groceries as the Mongolians delight in, and with pork such as the unfatigable Caucasian buys. Sam Sing was found in belligerent mood—he didn't want to say anything about the affair. Hop Woh's ancestors were of canine origin, and he (Sam Sing) accordingly did not want to negotiate with him for peace or anything else. Hop Woh wanted fight, and could have as much of it as he wanted, and so on. Mayor Currie passed him over for a while and called on Hop Woh. Hop Woh's appearance is in marked contrast with that of Sam Sing. He is an effeminate looking individual, whereas Sam Sing is a large, square-jawed, burly-looking Buddhist. Hop Woh's voice was for peace; he wanted no fight with Sam Sing, and he gave his "word of honor" that he would use his utmost endeavours to prevent any further hostilities; at any rate, if any future fighting were done, it should not originate on his side of the street. If Hop Woh's intentions are not pacific, he has the art of concealing them; very skillfully, and the Mayor left him with apparent satisfaction and returned to the belligerent Sam Sing, who was found in his store, smoking a tobacco pipe like a brass coffee-pot and surrounded by about twenty pale-faced and dirty retainers. "Now, Sing," said the Mayor, "I want to tell you this. This fighting will have to stop. You are the head man of your company, and if any more of this city will hold you responsible for it. If any other white man should be shot in the course of your fight I would not give five cents for the lives of all of you, for the white men would be very likely to come down and clean you out. I want you to promise me that you will do as Hop Woh says. He has given me a pledge that he does not want to fight." "No," replied Sing, "I guess he don't want any more fight. He got enough the other night to last him some time, he got too many of his men killed. By and by he feels better, and then he want fight again. Hop Woh is a son of—; he want catch money to kill me; he want burn down the town. I know Hop Woh; very nice mouth, very hard heart."

To this the Mayor replied that he was not asking a promise from Hop Woh at that moment, but from Sam Sing, and he wanted him to give it, that there should be no more fighting. Sam Sing replied that he did not want any fighting, but that if Hop Woh wanted any he could be accommodated. Sam Sing was a business man, he said, and wanted to make money out of his store; when fighting was going on down in Chinatown white people would not come down and buy pork; therefore he wanted no fighting, but if Hop Woh's people began it his people would keep their end of the affair up and he (Sam Sing) couldn't help it, and wouldn't say that he could. He had a word to say to Hop Woh, but he wouldn't fight if Hop Woh let him alone, but that he didn't suppose he would—there wouldn't be much likely to be some more fighting.

With this conditional promise, the Mayor left Hop Woh to be satisfied, warning Mr. Sing, however, that should there be any more fighting the white people would probably think it better to be rid of the combatants on both sides.

The shot-guns which the police carried into the battle the other night very much impressed the Chinese, as one of them expressed it:—"S'pose you shoot with one revolver, you shoot one bullet. When you shoot one bullet you all time too much as get killed. S'pose you shoot shot-guns you get plenty bullet, no can dodge, you all time heap killed. Shot-gun plenty bullet, you bet!" The immediate faculty in the Chinese so much admired by the missionaries immediately asserted itself, and yesterday afternoon at four o'clock two wagon-loads of shot-guns were taken into Chinatown, having come all the way from Canton under escort of Sam Sing's men. From this fact, and also because several shot-guns were seen being carried into Sam Sing's house last evening, the Mayor concluded that Mr. Sing must know something about them, and asked him. Sing, of course denied all knowledge of them, and said that if any had been brought up from Canton they must have come on an order from Hop Woh, and nothing more could be gleaned. The Mayor then took his way up town. A Chinese fortification graces one of the corners of Union street, near Hop Woh's store, and is a very interesting sight on the streets of Virginia City in the year 1876. It is formed of an old box-stove, filled with earth, and flanked by numerous coal-oil cans also filled with earth. The whole forms a very effective bullet-proof breastwork, and it enfilades the whole street up to Sing's store. Behind it the Hop Woh men were to be seen to crouch in safety on the best occasion, and sweep the street of their opponents. Last night Officer Higbee had occasion to search a house in Chinatown for some goods stolen during the fire, and supposed to be concealed there. In the house he found a chest, containing about a dozen revolvers, eight or nine hatchets, and a number of murderous-looking knives, all stored there for the convenience of Hop Woh men who might happen to come down town and have left their revolvers at home on the piano, lent their hatchets to friends, or something of that kind.

Miscellaneous.

A THICK-HEADED squire, being worried by Sydney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming:—"If I had a son that was an idiot, by Jove, I'd make him a parson!" "Very probable," replied Sydney; "but I see your father was of a different mind."

Mrs. MILLER was asked, the other day, how she managed to get along so nicely with Mr. Miller, and frankly replied:—"Oh, I love him well. When a woman marries, her happiness for a little while depends upon the state of her husband's heart after that, it's pretty much according to the state of the stomach."

Old Winston was a negro preacher in Virginia, and his ideas of theology and human nature were often very original. A gentleman thus scooped the old gentleman one Sunday:—"Winston, I understand you believe every woman has seven devils. How can you prove it?" "Well, sah, did you never read in the bible how seven devils were cast out of Mary Magdala?" "Oh, yes, I've read that." "Did you ever hear of 'em being' cast out of any other woman, sah?" "No, I never did." "Well, den, all the others got 'em yet."

A NIGHT or two ago, a Vicksburg woman was trying hard to get her drunken husband home, and her words and actions were so tender that a citizen halted and said:—"Well, all drunkards' wives haven't your disposition." "Sh, don't say anything," she replied, in a whisper. "I've got to call him pet names to get him home, but wait till he drops into the hall—be around them!"—*Vicksburg Herald*.

It is all very well to scoff at titles, but what are we going to do when we meet with one like that of the King of Burmah:—"His Great, Glorious and Most Excellent Majesty, who reigns over the Kingdoms of Thunaparanta and Tampapada, and all the Umbrella-bearing Chiefs of the Eastern Country, the King of the Rising Sun, Lord of the Celestial Elephants, Master of Many White Elephants, the Great Chief of Righteousness, King of Burmah."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 21, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash... 605
" Old Patna, cash... 610
" Credit... 610
" New Benares, cash... 570
" Credit... 575
" Old Benares, cash... 580
" Credit... 585
" New Malwa, cash... 580
" Allowance Teal, 585
" Old Malwa, cash... 585
" Credit... 590
" Allowance Teal, 18 a 24

CAMPBELL... 74 1/2
GIBBS & SONS... 91
SALTPETRE... 5 1/2

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight... 4/8
Credit, 6 months' sight... 4/8
On Calcutta, Bank demand... 223
" Bombay, demand... 223
" Shanghai, demand... 72
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight... 72
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 21...
Byes...
Mexicans...
Gold Leaf... 26 1/2
English Sovereigns... 4 1/2
Australian Sovereigns... 4 1/2
Discount... 5 1/2

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 5 per cent. prem.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$542
China Fire Ins. Co., \$140
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$60
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 36 1/2 dls.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1675
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$580
Chinese Insurance Co., \$216
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 225
O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 107
Yongtong Ins. Association, Tls. 220
H. K. & M. E. Boat Co., 1 dls.
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. 71
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 71
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$80 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$102

Temperatures.

HONGKONG, Jan. 21, 1876.

(Taken at Maatze, Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
Thermometer at 2 p.m. 60°
Do. at 4 p.m. 62°
Do. Maximum 62°
Do. Minimum 58°
Barometer at 4 p.m. 30.25
Do. at 10 p.m. 30.15

